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Australian Coalition for East Timor

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1. On the 2nd of this month, two sections of Company A of the 4th Unit mounted an ambush between Bukurlisse and Luca near the position of the BADARIN (?) of the 122 battalion. Nine soldiers of this position plus two local (Timorese) TBO entered the ambush at 6.55 and besides the two TBOs , five Indonesian soldiers were immediately killed. A few minutes later, after capturing five AR15 and tightening the circle around the four Indonesian soldiers who were trying to resist in a trough in the side of the road, the guerrillas shouted to them to surrender. After half an hour of consulting among themselves, the Indonesian section commander after realising that one soldier had a fractured leg and two were wounded in the arm, presented as a condition for their surrender that their lives should be spared and if they were taken into the bush, that medical and logistic help would be provided. The guerrillas said that these conditions would be respected and the Indonesian section commander raised up his hands in sign of surrender, after which the operations commander ordered the remaining three to surrender also.
After collecting the four AR15s and other war material, the operationscommander was alert that reinforcements of Badarin were approaching as the delay that had occurred had allowe time for this. Some badarin were based some 500 metres from the spot and Luca was over one km away.

The operations commander therefore ordered the retreat with two improvised stretch to carry the one dead and one wounded guerrilla. He decided that the four Indonesian soldiers, who were still willing to go into the bush with the guerrillas should remain there waiting for their reinforcements. Due to the short time available , it wasn't poss ible to obtain details of their identities, and they carried no documents as they were on a normal security patrol in the Bukurlisse-Luca highway.

2. It is not the first time that Indonesian soldiers have surrendered to the guerrillas and that their lives have been spared. This practice contrasts with the murderous habits of our murderous occupiers who, whenever a guerrilla is captured, exert all kinds of reprisals , which they even practise on the corpses of guerrillas if these are not removed by their comrades in time... (words inaudible)... on the other hand they harrass the defenceless population.

To refer to more recent cases which are easier to verify, we shall refer to the case of the June 3rd assault when one guerrilla fell inside the (concentration) camp of Bikarem, about 3 km from the enemy post and which made it impossible for us to reco his corpse. The next day, the naggalas (? could be cendrawasih ?) of Kopassandah Kan asah (??) 24, of the Dan Dim security ordered the population to cut the guerrilla fighter into small pieces. The same thing also happened to Commander Lucas of the Second Autonomous Company who fell in one of the Ainaro attacks which took place in the same month (of June).

On July 7, a group of the First Comapny which went to explore the town of Tutuala was attacked by the enemy who sent hansips and some of the people of Toro to hunt the guerrillas. In the clash, one guerrilla fighters called Claudio from the village of Burlamanu was killed and the murderous invaders ordered the people to cut the penis and tongue from the corpse which were taken to the town as a trophy..

The camat knew the guerrilla fighter as well .

On July 21, when attempting a movement from south to north, one platoon of the A Company of the First Unit which was attacked by the enemy found itself surroundrred in the middle of the plain by a company of hansips and three TNI (Indonesian army) companies, a little less than one km. west of thetown of Lospalos. In thebattle that took place the DPR member Luis Monteiro Leite was killed and the commander

of the Hansip battalion and some of his soldiers . Commander Falosai and the Polit. Commissar Manu Felix , two section commanders and four guerrillas were also killed.

The next day, the murderous occupiers cut of the heads of the two resistance cadres and took them to the town not only as a means of propaganda but also as an effective way of terrorising the population.

East Timor, in the 10th year of armed resistance to the vile and cowardly Indonesian occupation.

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NB : TBO : Tenaga bautisan Operasi - civilian helpers for military operations (consoprip
DPR: Regional assembly

Report No 4 September 1985

1. On August 1, soldiers from battalion 50 based in the town of Kelikai detained the following people : Loi-Seue (30 years of age, married); Elvira (28,married); and Calo-Tai (45, widow) all from the village of Sama-Sau (?) of the hamlet of Malulu They were taken to Baucau on the same day, violently beaten and remain imprisoned in the building of Koramil , a place called Kia-Mari, located between the guest house and hospital of Baucau.
2. At the end of August, the nanggalas of group 4 based in the town of Kelikai took Baucau and also to Rua-Mari, where they remained detained the following people: David Belo (27,single,from the village of Nu-Mano) and Bego-Labi (41,married, from Aba-Pala village) and Bego-Lari (40,from Labu-Lela village). These people as well as those mentioned previously, were accused of being Fretilin agents.
3. According to several reports, it is said that in Baucau the prisoners are divided into groups in the following places;
a) in the quaters of Koramil in Ria-Mari, where, among others the following people have been identifiedL Eugenio Freitas (27 of Apa-Bua village) Agostinho Gusmao (30, of Wai-Manu-Boek village) and Maria de Piedade (40, captured in June 1984 by occupying forces in the village pf Ame-Laku-Liba). All these belong to the hamlet of Wai-Lili Baucau.

Anamaria de Piedade, banished to Atauro at the end of 1980 returned to Wai-Lili at the time the negoations were in progress (March 1983). In September 1983, after the uprising and because the war continuously threatened and harassed, she fled to the bush joinging the nucleii of the resistance.

Afonso , Salvador, Matias, Lamberto, anf Alberto all from the post of Baguia. Nama-Botra from the post of Ossu-Viqeeque, Alfredo (30,Liba-Gua hamlet), David (31, Luis (2), Julieta (27, single Sae-Lari hamlet) all from the Laga post.

Angelina (30, with her one year son, from Kae-Mena village, Abu-Kelikai hamlet) and Maria de Carmo (26, single, Batu-Lale village, Wai-Kua hamlet Vemasse, captured in April in the central regions)

The women are imprisoned in the resistance of the Koramil where they are raped every night under the pretext of being interrogated.

b) in the guest house of Baucau, there are 27 people among whom we have identified: Antonio Freitas (31, village of Sama-samu of Ma-Luru hamlet);

c) in the Kodim more than 30 prisoners of whom we were only able to identify: Antonio Zacarias, Wakil Lurah of the concentration camp of Sama-Lari, Baucau.

The prisoners are from time to time called for violent interrogations where in addition to being subjected to electric shocks, the murderous occupiers have invented yet another new method to obtain statements about the clandestine resistance: the prisoners are made to lay on their back on the floor and are stepped upon by two or three of the murderous Indonesians with their heels , from head to to continuously.

Another new form of violence, which has led many to incriminate themselves and to confirm accusations against names provided by the torturers whom they claim to be Fretilin agents.

When they are not being questione,d they are mobilised to carry out forced labor with just one meal a day.

4. Amando dos Reis (25) , guerrilla from the second unit was advised to surrender to the enemy due to a serious wound which (words inaudible) to the concentration camp of Laua-Lari , Baucau, on July 18, 1985, On the same day he was taken by the nangallas to the Kodim prison where he was detained for eight days without being disturbed and without being given any food, not even a cigarette. On the ninth day he was transferred to the prison and the guest house where he began to be interrogated. At first, he was asked why he decided to surrender to Amando dos Reis replied.

Afterwards, the murderous nanggalas started to insinuate that he knew much more about both the bush and about the clandestine resistance. To this Amando replied that as he had been constantly ill , he was separated from his company and its activities and that furthermore he knew nothing about the organisational work of the resistance in the concentration camps. Over the next few days, as Amando continued to refer to his health problems, the impatient Indonesian murderers started beating him, burning his body with cigarette butts. He continued to be firm with his replied so the nanggalas started to apply electric shocks and also to cut his flesh with the tip of a knife, forcing him to make declarations about the clandestine organisation about the places where the radio operates and about the concentration camps and the agents who send information to the bush.

As he could no longer bear these daily tortures to which he was subject, Amando dos Reis was able on the night of August 12 to evade the enemy's vigilance and fled back to the bush. His body is full of wounds from the cigarette butts, the knife points and burns from the electric shocks. These are all over his face, his arms and his body. Carvalho

5. Januario de [redacted] single, 23 years olf,from the village of Mana-Funu of Mauru-Kelikai fled on August 17 from Ria-Mari prison, Baucau, where he had been imprisoned at the end of 1983 with more than 50 others accused of participating in the resistance. At the beginning of January 1984 he was taken to Comarca prison in Dili where at that time there were 374 prisoners. From that date, according to Januario de Carvalho, the number of prisoners was reduced until it reached one or two dozen. Every night, 3 or 4 people were taken from their cells to be shot in secret places . In addition to these massacres, many died due to brutal beatings, others died suffocated by immersion in drums of water and others due to hunger.
He was taken to the Rai-Mari prison of Baucau the month before his flight. J. de Carvalho said he fled to the bush not only due to the continuous brutalities which all the prisoners were subjected to, but especially because he was told by a hansip that his name was included in the list of those due to "disappear ".

East Timor, in the 10th year of generalised national resistance of the Maubere People against the criminal Indonesian occupation. Patria ou Morte, Resistir e vence

Wahil-Lurah : assistant civilian authority at lowest level of administrative sub-division kelurakan
Hansip: paramilitary defence force

(On the translation, the number and date of the following message is missing...)

--- catechist M Hermengildo da Conceicao , 32 years, the local teacher --... Luilan (?) de Conceicao 27 years .... from early April they are considered to have disappeared.. (many words missing)

2) On February 8, Abilio Gaio, 56, of Laku-Ula village was guarding his five buffaloes , when a company of battalion 321 appeardd . These forces were returning from an anti-guerrilla operation in the Kelikai area. Abilio Gaio was surrounded and accused of being a Fretilin agent. He tried to defend himself, replying that the bapaks (Indonesians) had already explained to the population that there were no Fretilin any more. How could they then accuse him of being a Fretilin agent (words inaudible) officer, commander of the company ... Abilio Gaio was brutally beaten (words inaudible) he fell unconscious for several hours so he was assumed to be dead. When he awoke, Abilio Gaio could only see the hanging heads of his five buddafloes. The flesh had eeb taken away by his aggressors. Abilio complained

to the camat (district head) who sent him to the Indonesian koramil (military command post) . Abilio Gaio explained that his five buffalos were normally used to plough small fields of others as a way to earn some food.

3.. On March 4, 3 people from Kelikai were imprisoned: Apolinario (34) Bere-Lai (40 from Buti-Lai village and Apolinario Brites (? 39) of Be-Fa-Salu (??) They were taken to Baucau and submitted to electric shocks and (words inaudible) they were brutally beaten///

4. Due to the operation of March 8 in Bauro from Gira-Lafai were taken and beaten : Jose da Costa 47 years kepala Kampung (village head) . Cristiano Caetano 41 (words inaddible) the local guru (teacher) Peancracio (??) Pereira 22, all of Gira-Lafai .One month later they were taken towards Lautem. Until this day they are considered to be disappeared. The occupying forces themselves state they were massacred.

5. On the 11th of the same month, a villager from Lebe-Lei from the district of Leti-Lobu Kelikai named Labi- Koo was brutally beaten and immediately imprisoned for informing the Indonesian Koramil that he lost a pig the previous night. Labi-Koo remains subject to beatings and tortures , especially as he refuses to deny the truth, as he has always maintained that his pig was stolen by twl Indonesian soldiers of the 721 battalion stationed in the village.

6. On March 13, a woman called Helena Maria, 22,single, of Bitu-Lale village of the Tiri-Loho , Baucau, was assassinated in her own home with three AR-15 bullets fired by an Indonesian soldier of the 413 battalion based there. The heroic woman refused to accept to be raped by the Indonesian soldier and preferred to die rather than lose her virtue. After a struggle (words inaudible) by Helene Maria, the Indonesian soldier did not hesitate to murder her in a cowardly fashion.

Like her, many women die -- single and married women -- defending their dignity as women ...

(as will be clear, this material has been typed up very hurriedly on a typewriter that is playing up badly .... however I decided to do it now because I will have little time later... this material will be of course put in suita le form in the next East Timor News --

Denis Freney November 11, 1985